

ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЯ ЗА СИЛОВЫМИ КАЧЕСТВАМИ ТЯЖЕЛОАТЛЕТОВ С ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ НЕЛИНЕЙНОЙ РЕГРЕССИОННОЙ МОДЕЛИ.

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Аннотация: Построена нелинейная регрессионная модель выражающая статистическую взаимосвязь между максимальной силой используемой для контроля за силовыми качествами в процессе тренировки и весом спортсменов.

Произведена проверка статистической достоверности коэффициента регрессии. На основе экспериментальных данных с помощью программы Ms Excel – построена диаграмма рассеяния (корреляционное поле).

С помощью уравнения регрессии определены должные нормы – предельно-допустимые границы показателей силовых качеств тяжелоатлетов, характеризующее должное выполнение двигательного задания.

Ключевые слова: максимальная сила, должные нормы, регрессия, корреляций, вес, параметр, контроль.

MONITORING THE POWER QUALITIES OF WEIGHTLIFTERS USING A NON-LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL

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Annotation: A nonlinear regression model is constructed expressing the statistical relationship between the maximum strength used to control strength during training and the weight of athletes. The statistical validity of the regression coefficient was verified. Based on the experimental data using the Ms Excel program, a scattering diagram (correlation field) is constructed. Using the regression equation, the proper norms are determined - the maximum

permissible boundaries of the power qualities of weightlifters, characterizing the proper performance of the motor task.

Key words: maximum strength, proper norms, regression, correlations, weight, parameter, control.

SOME SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF SPORTS TERMINOLOGY

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Publication date

Accepted: January 11, 2020

Published: March 5, 2020

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Annotation: Azerbaijan has hosted prestigious international competitions in various sports. Sports terminology intensively enters the Azerbaijani language. This process is going so rapidly that the terms borrowed from other languages are used in their original forms, sometimes not professionally assimilated and presented to mass use. Thus, sports terminology is to be an object of thorough study, systematization and classification.

Key words: loan words, sports term, assimilation, affixation, calque, systematization

Sport terminology is especially distinguished in comparison with other fields of lexicology. Words related to sport intensively enter the Azerbaijani language. Significance and mission of sport have changed as sport has become not only a profession, “a means of making living both for athletes and their administrators (officials, coaches, organizers), but a branch of the entertainment industry, which has resulted in the increased significance of

commercial activities.”[1] Nowadays, sports technology has turned to be a technical language for the broad circle of users. Development in the sphere of technology, media, sport have increased the number of sports competitions on a global level, brings them to different host countries, at the same time popularized the countries, their people and culture, as well as the local sports. Azerbaijan has hosted prestigious international competitions in various sports, such as the Formula 1, European Chess Championships, 2012 FIFA U-17 Women’s World Cup, First European Games 2015. Simultaneously with these events sports terms have been introduced to the Azerbaijani language. This process is going so rapidly that the terms borrowed from the foreign languages are used in their original forms or are “not professionally” assimilated and used in mass in the Azerbaijani language. Though some researches have been carried out in this sphere there are still a lot of gaps in translation, assimilation and spread of sports terms. To enrich the vocabulary of the language it is first of all necessary to study the vocabulary itself, select sports terms, systematize, classify them, and learn their structural, semantic, etymological features.

In the Soviet times the Azerbaijani language was full of sports loan words, borrowed from Russian, as it was the state language of all Soviet Republics (e.g. *brovka, atletika, yadro, rapira*). The expansion of English starts after the collapse of the Soviet Union. English has gradually become a global means of communication and today Azerbaijan is an active member of the international sports community having in the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language a lot of sports terms that came from English and other languages (e.g. *taym, transfer, rinq, raund, finiş, kikkoksinq, stipl çeyz*). Thus, the English language dominates in the expansion of sports terminology in Azerbaijani. Sports terms used now are mostly professional terms or jargons and to be officially recognized can be divided into two groups. According to their professional

field they can be grouped like that :

- kind of sports: *aerobika (aerobics), basketbol, (basketball) voleybol (volleyball), gimnastika(gymnastics)*
- Sports words related to the main term (a kind of sport): e.g.

The linguistic encyclopedic dictionary gives the following definition of borrowings: Borrowing is an element of another language (word, morpheme, syntactic structure, etc.), transferred from one language to another as a result of linguistic contacts, and also the process of transition of the elements of one language to another”. [2]“There are some lexico-semantic groups of borrowed words – lexemes- not new realia adopted to the language but the similar sports terms that are more properly expressed (e.g. *aut, raund, start, finiş*). For example, *Top autda (the ball is out of game)*. So here *aut (out)* means “not within the field of play”, or *Birinci raundun nəticisi (the result of the first round)*. Here *raund (round)* is a period of time in some sports events. We can say that the sports combinations that are used in Azerbaijani are replaced by a loan word (e.g. *raund – oyun vaxtı; aut – oyundan kənar*). The second lexico-semantic group with the common semantic features and common structural element are loan words from the English language (e.g. names of sportsmen : *golkipər, sprinter, defəndər*) that are formed by means of suffix *-er*. All of them have their Azerbaijani version (e.g. *golkipər – qapıçı, sprinter- qısa məsafəyə qacən idmançı*). These words are formed by means of the inner word formation method called affixation – a morphological process of adding an affix to a morphological base. One of the most productive suffixes in the Azerbaijani language is – *çü/çu* equal in meaning to English suffix – *er* (e.g. *oyunçu (player), futbolçu (footballer), basketbolçu (basketball player)*). The example of another suffix is – *a* that being added to the root formed sports terms (e.g. *atletika (athletics), gimnastika (gymnastics), qılıncoynatma (fencing)*. Suffix - *a* is

considered to be Russian origin and shows feminine gender.

The other group includes lexical semantic paradigm – names of the new sports: *beyzbol* (baseball), *serfinq* (surfing), *baterflay* (butterfly). Nowadays, in addition to traditional sports more new disciplines of western and eastern origin appeared in Azerbaijani as well (e.g. *skeytbording* (skateboard), *sumo* (sumo), *taekvando* (taekwando)). New words appear in the language not only as borrowed but on the base of the words that exist. The knowledge of word building helps a lot in understanding the meaning of new words (neologisms). [3]

One of methods of assimilation of sports terms is method of transcription (phonetic method) – borrowing the morpheme keeping its sound forms (e.g. *voleybol* (volleyball), *tennis* (tennis), *karate* (karate), *sumo* (sumo)). The other one is called transliteration – foreign words are borrowed from other languages and replaced by letters of native language (e.g. *vaterpol* (water polo), *taekvando* (taekvondo), *ciido* (judo)). Descriptive translation method (descriptive equivalent) is a method used in describing the meaning of the translating terms while translating them (e.g. *səhər qaçıqışı* (jogging), *bir toxunma/ atış* (one timer)).

Functional analogue choosing – this is method of translation according to context. This method requires special explanatory source or bilingual dictionary. A term (equivalent) – the target term should be understandable to a reader (e.g. *coach* – *məşqçi*, *rail* – *at yarışlarında istifadə olunan hasar*).

Calque method or loan translation is a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal, word-to-word or root-for-root translation (e.g. *əsas cərimə* – *major penalty*, *dağ velosipedi* – *mountain bike*, *gecikən fit* – *delayed whistle*). Some sports words are formed in English language by combination of Greek numerals and words related to sports (*pentathlon* is a combination of a word *penta* that means *five* and derived from Greek and *athlon* means *competition*; *decathlon* – *deca* means *ten* and *athlon*).

These terms are translated into Azerbaijani like *decathlon* – *onnövçülük*, *pentathlon* – *beşnövçülük*, the same as in English these terms are assimilated in Azerbaijani by means of calque method.

According to “Dictionary online” by Marriam Webster and “Online dictionary” by Farlex, the most used method of translation of sports lexicology is method of transcription (65%), then it is method of calque (19%), the third is method of functional analogue (10%) and the last is descriptive translation (6%). [4]

There are sports terms that don't have translation in the Azerbaijani language or a few different words are translated by one word (e.g. *Foil*, *epee*, *sabre* are translated by one word *qılınc*).

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İDMAN TERMINOLOGİYASININ BƏZİ XÜSUSİ ASPEKTLƏRİ

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Annotasiya: Azərbaycanda müxtəlif idman növləri üzrə nüfuzlu beynəlxalq yarışlar keçirilir. İdman terminologiyası sürətlə azərbaycan dilinə daxil edilir. Bu mərhələ o dərəcədə sürətlə baş verir ki, başqa dillərdən götürülən terminlər, kütləvi istifadə üçün hər zaman peşəkar formada təqdim edilmir. Bununla əlaqədar, idman terminologiyası daim dəqiq araşdırma, sistemləşdirmə və təsnifat obyektı olmalıdır.

Açar sözlər: alınma sözlər, idman termini, assimilyasiya, affiksasiya, kalka, sistemləşdirmə

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ СПОРТИВНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

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Аннотация: В Азербайджане проходят престижные международные соревнования по различным видам спорта. Спортивная терминология интенсивно входит в азербайджанский язык. Этот процесс происходит так быстро, что термины, заимствованные из других языков, используются в их первоначальной форме, и не всегда представляются для массового использования профессионально. Таким образом, спортивная терминология должна стать объектом тщательного изучения, систематизации и классификации.

Ключевые слова: заимствования, спортивный термин, ассимиляция, аффиксация, калька, систематизация

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Nəşr tarixi

Qəbul edilib: 11 yanvar 2020

Dərc olunub: 5 mart 2020

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